


































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Latest com
RPK-7 Wind -

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★★★★★

The following cooperation between enterprises was formed during the development of the complex:
OKB-52 - lead design bureau for the complex and the missile;
NII-923 GKAT - missile control system;

GSKB-47 - missile high-explosive warhead;
NII-125 - missile booster solid propellant charges;
Plant No. 476 GKAT - self-propelled launcher;
Plants No. 292 (Saratov), No. 47 (Orenburg), No. 99 (Ulan-Ude) - serial production of S-5 missiles.

Two prototypes of 2P30 launchers on the ZiL-135K chassis were first shown at the parade on Red Square in Moscow on May 1, 1959. The first test launch of the missiles was carried out at the Kapustin Yar test site on July 21, 1960. The second launch of the S-5 missile was carried out a few days later at the end of July 1960 in the same place in the presence of N.S. Khrushchev and Defense Minister R.Ya. Malinovsky.

This launch is described in the literature as follows: "The eight-wheeled ZiL-135K drove dashing past the tribune with the high-ranking guests, and then, turning sharply, moved across virgin soil to its designated launch site. While the management was watching other "numbers" of the program, the launch team, headed by Sergei Khrushchev (Khrushchev's son), feverishly prepared the rocket for launch. And, as luck would have it, at the moment of launching the cruise engine, the on-board connector connecting the rocket to the launcher came off twice. Finally, the on-board connector latched, and the rocket launched successfully."

State tests of the 2K17 complex with the S-5 rocket were completed in October 1961 after five rocket launches. The 2K17 frontline missile system with the 4K-95 (FKR-2) missile was adopted by the Soviet Army by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1182-52 of December 30, 1961. The 2K17 missile system was withdrawn from service in 1975.



2P30 launchers of the 2K17 complex with FKR-2/S-5 missiles at a parade on Red Square in Moscow, May 1, 1959 (photo by the USSR Ministry of Defense)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 01.05.2024 19:37:42

Comments: [1](#)

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[RK-55 / 3K-12 Relief - SSC-X-4 SLINGSHOT](#)

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

RK-55/3K-12/9A2413 "Relief" complex, KS-122/ 9B2413 missile - SSC-X-4 SLINGSHOT/TOMAHAWSKI

★★★

Long-range cruise missile / mobile missile system with CRBD / operational-strategic missile system. The official design of systems with long-range air- and sea-based cruise missiles was started in the USSR by the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the creation of sea-, land- and air-based cruise missiles of December 9, 1976. Due to the fact that the system with a land-based missile was created by order of the USSR Air Force, it was initially planned to adapt the air-based cruise missile developed by the Raduga Design Bureau. After the intervention of D. F. Ustinov, the project was given to the Novator Design Bureau. The basis for this decision was that the sea-based cruise missile could be used in the land-based system with minimal modifications. In addition, some launches of [the Granat 3M-10](#) sea-based missile had already been carried out from our launcher.

The development of the ground-based Relief complex with the KS-122 missile was assigned to the Novator Design Bureau (Sverdlovsk) in 1983, using the experience of creating and based on the [Granat naval complex with the 3M-10 CRBD](#). Chief Designer - L.V. Lyulyev, responsible manager of work in the direction from the Novator Design Bureau and first deputy chief designer - A.F. Usoltsev. On behalf of the USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry, the development was supervised by Deputy Minister M.A. Ilyin. The complex was created as a counterweight to the American ground-based complex with the GLCM / BGM-109G Tomahawk CRBD. The decision of the USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry set the development period at 2 years.

The Relief operational-strategic missile complex was intended to solve operational-strategic tasks in the continental theater of military operations by destroying administrative-political and large military-industrial centers with pre-determined coordinates. The complex ensured combat use at any time of day or year, in any weather conditions, in mountainous and difficult terrain.

The development of the autonomous self-propelled launcher (ASPU), transport and loading vehicle, combat control vehicle (CCM) and ground equipment complex was carried out by NPP Start (Compressor Engineering Design Bureau, Sverdlovsk), the work was supervised by Deputy Chief Designer I.I. Voronin. The 9E2413 transport vehicle and 9Zh2413 loading vehicle for the missile complex were developed by the Design Bureau of the Novokramatorsk Machine-Building Plant (Kramatorsk, Ukraine, [source](#)). The prelaunch control equipment for missiles, on-board equipment and the system for preparing and entering flight missions were developed by NII-25 / Research Institute of Instrument Making (Moscow, Director - Aleksey Sergeevich Abramov), the responsible manager for the direction was Deputy Chief Designer / Director A.F. Kasatkin.

The internal name of the missile at the Novator Design Bureau is KS-122.

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[RPK-7 Wind](#) -

[Rishat](#) 2025-04-0

[PKR Moskit](#)

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Self-propelled launcher 9V2413 of the RK-55 "Relief" complex - SSC-X-4 SLINGSHOT (Soviet Military Power, 1989).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.11.2011 11:02:28

Comments: [203](#)

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Meteorite, missile 3M25 / X-80 - SS-NX-24 SCORPION / AS-X-19 KOALA / SSC-X-5

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

P-750 / 3K25 "Meteorit-M" complex, 3M25 "Thunder" missile - SS-NX-24 SCORPION

Meteorit-A complex, 3M25A "Thunder" missile / X-80 / product 255 - AS-X-19 KOALA

Meteorit-N complex, 3M25N "Thunder" missile - SSC-X-5 SCORPION

★★★★

Long-range cruise missile. Developed by OKB-52 (NPO Mashinostroyeniya, Reutov) under General Designer V.N. Chelomey. Preliminary development of the design of a universal supersonic cruise missile in terms of carriers was carried out as part of the Meteorit R&D project since 1973 ([source](#)). The USSR Council of Ministers issued a decree on the creation of sea-, air- and land-based cruise missiles (including the Meteorit universal strategic cruise missile) on December 9, 1976. The missile was designed in three basing variants: sea-based (for Project 949M SSGNs), air-based (for the Tu-95 and possibly the Tu-160), and land-based (probably with a self-propelled launcher). The preliminary design of the sea-based complex was approved in December 1978, and the air-based design in January 1979. The development of liquid engines for the booster stage was conducted by the Chemical Automation Design Bureau (KBKhA) from 1977 to 1988. The missiles were manufactured at the Khrunichev Plant. Preliminary tests of the missile for wing extension and cruise engine launch were conducted at the NPO Mashinostroyeniya in Reutovo.

The first launch of the sea-based version of the Meteorit cruise missile from a ground test site at the Kapustin Yar test site took place on May 20, 1980. The missile failed to exit the launcher container and partially destroyed it. The next three launches were also unsuccessful. In the fifth launch on December 16, 1981, the missile successfully launched and flew about 50 km. According to unconfirmed data, in addition to launches from the ground test site, tests were also conducted using the PSK submersible test site in the Black Sea (probably the Balaklava test site). In total, more than 30 3M25 missile launches were conducted from the test sites in 1982-1987. Flight tests of the missile from the K-420 submarine, [project 667M](#) , consisted of three launches - on 27.12.1983, and one launch each in 1984 (06.11.1984) and 1986.

During the tests, the greatest problems were caused by the refinement of the correction systems based on the radio-contrast radar image of the terrain, failures of the plasma formation system of the cruise missile protection system from radar detection, and, in fact, the cruise missile launch process itself - since it was not possible to implement a supersonic launch of the missile's cruise engine, as envisaged by the terms of reference for the missile's creation.

After the missile development program was terminated (1993), about 15 ready-made 3M25 missiles remained at the Khrunichev plant.

Special thanks to the user "Sluchayny" from the forum <http://militaryrussia.ru> for help in working on the material.

Aircraft missile 3M25A "Meteorit-A" in the launch configuration (<http://testpilot.ru>)Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11.10.2010 22:59:35

Comments: [130](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

Missile 9M730 Burevestnik / Cruise missile with nuclear power plant - SSC-X-9 SKYFALL

DATA FOR 2023 (standard update)**Missile 9M730 "Burevestnik" - SSC-X-9 SKYFALL / KY-30**

★★★

Strategic cruise missile with a nuclear power plant / cruise missile with unlimited range. The lead developer of the missile complex is presumably the Rosatom concern. The missile is presumably being developed by one of the missile design bureaus: Novator Design Bureau (Yekaterinburg), NPO Mashinostroyeniya (Reutov) or Raduga Design Bureau (Dubna).

"At the end of 2017, a missile with a nuclear power plant was successfully launched at the Central Test Site of the Russian Federation. During the flight, the propulsion plant exceeded the specified power and provided the required thrust level. The flight tests, coupled with ground tests, make it possible to move on to the creation of a strategic nuclear weapons complex with a missile with a nuclear power plant" (*source* - V.V. Putin, 01.03.2018). It is known that the tests were supported by observation aircraft of the Gromov Flight Research Institute (*source*).

On March 22, 2018, the cruise missile was named " Burevestnik " based on the results of an open vote on the website of the Russian Ministry of Defense .

*All information provided in this article is presumptive and hypothetical and is based on the author's conclusions, unless the source of information is specified. The index "9M730" is taken from the media (*source*). However, it is quite possible that the index "9M730" has nothing to do with this product, but refers to the family of cruise missiles for the Iskander-M complex - since in 2015, the annual report of GosNIIP (State Research Institute of Instrument Engineering) for 2014 spoke of "the completion of state tests of missiles 9M728, 9M729 and their improved version", which may be the 9M730 product.*

Launch of a 9M730 cruise missile with a nuclear power plant from a test site launcher. Pankovo test site, Novaya Zemlya, late 2017 (video first shown on 01.03.2018, <http://mil.ru>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.03.2018 23:25:02

Comments: [213](#)

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KTRV/GZUR hypersonic missile (project)

DATA FOR 2020 (standard update)
KTRV/GZUR hypersonic missile (project)



Hypersonic cruise missile / hypersonic guided missile (GZUR) project. Research and development work on the hypersonic cruise missile was started by the Dubna division (former MKB Raduga) of the Tactical Missile Weapons Corporation as of August 2011. The General Designer and General Director of the Tactical Missile Weapons Corporation (TRV) is Boris Obnosov. By December 2017, [the source](#) spoke of a joint development by the Dubna MKB Raduga and the head office of KTRV in Korolev.

It is possible that the results of tests on the topic of R&D "Kholod-2" and the experience of creating the experimental hypersonic vehicle "Igla" (Baranov Central Institute of Aviation Motors) will be used in the creation of the new missile.

On 23.04.2013, the media reported that by the beginning of summer 2013, a target program for the creation of hypersonic weapons by the TRV corporation would be developed: "A permanent working group has been formed on the basis of the corporation, within which there are 10 subgroups in various areas." In the summer of 2013, it is planned to defend the program at the Military-Industrial Complex under the Government of Russia ([source](#)).

On 28 August 2013, Russian media [reported](#) that "a hypersonic missile has been created by the TRV corporation, but so far it has only flown for a few seconds" - this was a free paraphrase of B. Obnosov's statement at the MAKS-2013 air show that missiles had already been created in Russia that could fly at a speed of 4.5M for a few seconds (apparently referring to the tests of [the Kh-90](#) and Kholod missiles in the 1980s and 1990s).

The name "GZUR" was first mentioned on 22.12.2017 in [a source](#) - here information is also provided that the missile is probably undergoing testing and from 2020 it is planned to begin serial production of the missile at a rate of up to 50 units per year.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.08.2011 14:53:28

Comments: [10](#)

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Missile 9M729 - SSC-X-8

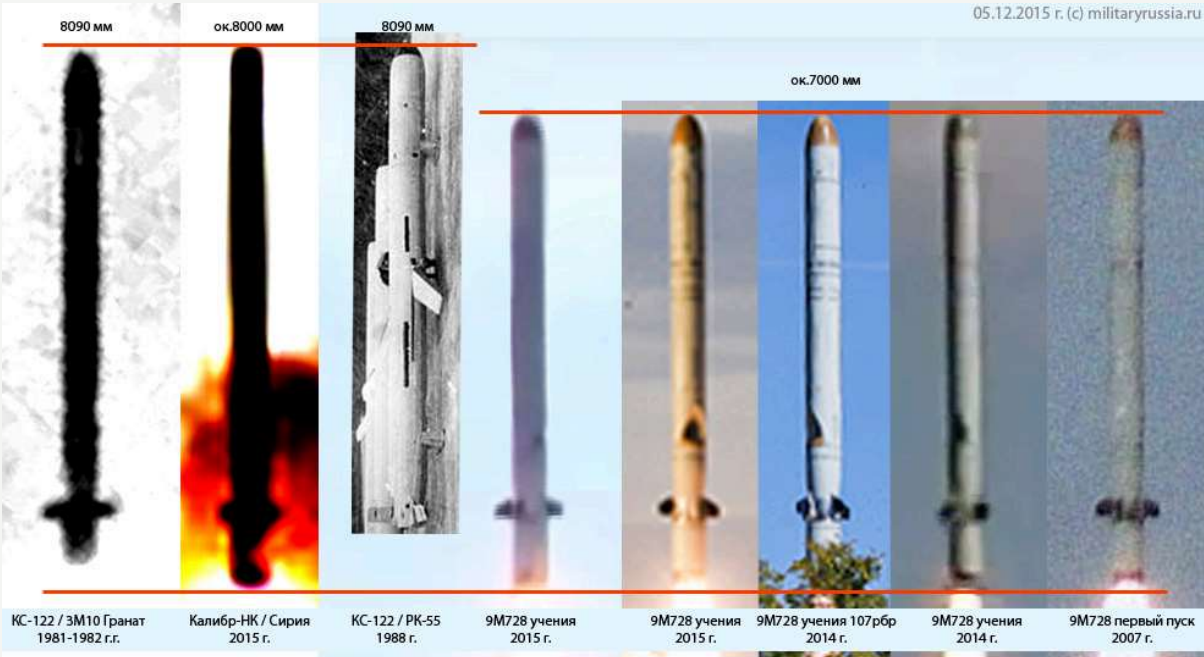
DATA FOR 2018 (standard update)
Missile 9M729 - SSC-X-8



A missile system with a land-based long-range cruise missile. According to Western data, the missile is a land-based version of the [3M14 missile of the Kalibr-NK](#) missile system (or something similar) and was developed by the Novator Design Bureau (Yekaterinburg). The creation and testing of such a missile in a land-based version is recognized by Western observers as a violation of the INF Treaty, which was signed in 1987 between the USSR and the USA.

According to Western data, the missile has been tested since 2008 ([source](#)). Apparently, in 2014, the State tests of the 9M729 missile and its improved version were completed ([source](#)). In 2016, it is planned to purchase 8 MZKT-7930 chassis for the assembly of 4 SPU and 4 TZMs at the facilities of the Titan Central Design Bureau (Volgograd, [source](#)). Presumably, these SPU and TZM will be sent to the 630th Missile Division (Kapustin Yar proving ground) for testing and trial operation. Accordingly, there is an assumption that both the complex and the means of the complex are a modification of the Iskander-M missile system with expanded capabilities, the details of which are still unknown (March 2016).

The name of the missile "9M729" was originally taken from various foreign sources (for example, [source](#)). And it is confirmed in the congratulations on the 70th anniversary of the creation of the 4th GCMP of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation (Kapustin Yar proving ground, March 2016) from the general designer of the OKB "Novator" Pavel Kamnev: "Your team makes a significant contribution to the development of missile systems of various classes. We have been convinced of this many times during the testing of such missiles as 9M82, 9M82MD, 9M83, 9M728, 9M729, 77N6-N, MN-300, 53T6" ([source](#)).



Comparison of cruise missiles of different types and generations of the Novator Design Bureau (05.12.2015, [MilitaryRussia.Ru](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.12.2015 00:25:25

Comments: [55](#)

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BrahMos complex, SK310 / PJ-10 missile

DATA FOR 2018 (standard update)
BrahMos complex / BrahMos, SK310 missile / BrahMos PJ-10
ROC "Alliance"
BrahMos block I missile

BrahMos block II missile**BrahMos block III****missile SK-310A / BrahMos-A** missile (aircraft)

Anti-ship cruise missile / cruise missile for firing at ground targets. Analogue of the domestic cruise missile "[Yakhont](#)" / "[Onyx](#)" developed by NPO "Mashinostroyeniye" (OKB-52 V.N.Chelomey) produced and developed for various platforms by the joint Russian-Indian enterprise "BrahMos Aerospace Pvt. Ltd." (established on 12.02.1998). In 1999, work on the complex began in related design bureaus (for example, NPO "Iskra"). The missile model was first shown at the MAKS-2001 air show. Testing of BrahMos missiles began no later than 2001, and their joint serial production began in January 2004. The sea-based BrahMos missile in the anti-ship cruise missile version (for surface ships) was accepted into service with the Indian Navy in 2006. The delivery of land-based missile systems to Indian coastal defense units began in 2007.

It is planned to accept into service different versions of the missiles (by basing) - land-based (wheeled transporter with vertical launch container, accepted into service), air-based version (carriers - Su-30MKI and other aircraft of the Indian Air Force), a complex for ships (accepted into service) and submarines of the Indian Navy. The Indian side is engaged in the creation of the control system of the complex. Some components for the BrahMos missiles are produced by NPO Strela (Orenburg, missile production). The possibilities of joint production as of 2009 are estimated at 200 anti-ship cruise missiles per year (2005-2006 - 100 units per year). The complex is offered for export. Many characteristics are identical to those of the [Yakhont/Onyx](#) anti-ship missiles .



Launch of the BrahMos block III missile at the Pokharan test site in Rajasthan, 18.11.2013 (photo - Indian Ministry of Defense via <http://ria.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 05.09.2010 01:54:01

Comments: [61](#)

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K-300 Bastion - SSC-5 STOUGE

DATA FOR 2016 (standard update)

K-300P "Bastion-P" complex (mobile), K-310 / 3M55 - SSC-X-5 / SSC-5 STOUGE missile

K-300S "Bastion-S" complex (stationary)

★★★

Coastal anti-ship missile system with a supersonic unified cruise missile 3M55 "Onyx" / "Yakhont" . Development of the ground-based system was started in the first half of the 1990s by NPO Mashinostroyeniya (Reutov). The project of the mobile system "Bastion" of the mid-1990s assumed the placement of the SPU with three missiles in a TPK on a MAZ-543 chassis. The design of the SPU was initially developed, apparently, by the Central Design Bureau "Titan" (Volgograd). The battery of systems was supposed to include 4 SPUs, a combat control vehicle, control equipment and, optionally, a helicopter target designation system. In the mid-2000s, the media featured a version of the SPU on the MZKT-7930 "Astrolog" chassis with three transport and launch cups (TPK), resting on a jacked up platform during launch. The exact developer of the SPU version is unknown. By 2008, a combat vehicle / SPU on the MZKT-7930 Astrolog chassis was created with two transport and launch cups placed in the transport module, which rest on the ground during missile launch. The developer of the combat vehicle (SPU) is Technosoyuzproekt LLC (Belarus). The general concept of the use of the complex and the infrastructure were preserved in the original design form.

State tests of the complex were completed in the area of Cape Zhelezny Rog (Taman), probably in October 2010 ([source](#) , [source](#)). The complex was accepted into service by the Russian Armed Forces in 2010. Serial production of the Onyx (for the Russian Armed Forces) and Yakhont (for export) missiles is carried out by NPO Strela (Orenburg).



SPU K-340P of the K-300P "Bastion-P" complex in the launch position (Annual report for 2014 NPO Mashinostroyeniya, Reutov).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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[R-500/9M728 missile \(Iskander-K complex\)](#)

DATA FOR 2015 (in progress)

The Iskander-K complex (incorrect identification), the R-500 missile

The R-500 missile / 9M728 of the 9K720 Iskander-M missile system Cruise missile of the

★★★ 9K720 Iskander-M

operational-tactical missile system / multipurpose modular missile system of the ground forces . Until 2010, there was an erroneous assumption that the R-500 cruise missile was being tested as part of the development of the Iskander-K missile system, which is similar to the Iskander system in terms of its auxiliary equipment and other features, but at the turn of 2009-2010, after the Iskander system was understood as a multipurpose modular missile system of the ground forces, it became clear that the R-500 cruise missile is only one of the fire weapons of the Iskander-M system and is being developed as part of the Iskander-M R&D work. The R-500/9M728 cruise missile is used as part of the Iskander-M operational missile system (*a concept of a modular ground forces multifunctional missile system*). The missile was developed by the Novator Design Bureau (Ekaterinburg). As of 1998, the R-500 missile was already being developed. The first launch of the R-500 missile with the 9P78-1 SPU was carried out at the Kapustin Yar test site on May 29, 2007 . State tests of the system were planned to begin in 2008, and in 2009 to accept the system into service (plans for summer 2007). As a result, the 9M728 missile was accepted into service in 2013. Special thanks to "Pensioner" (<http://russianarms.ru>) for assistance in preparing materials. *The data is hypothetical and based on open sources.*



Cruise missile 9M728/R-500 of the Iskander-M complex at the initial stage of flight before the wing is deployed. Exercises "Vostok-2014". Jewish Autonomous Region, 20.09.2014 (photo - Russian Ministry of Defense).

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BrahMos-II / BrahMos-II (project)

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)

BrahMos-II / BrahMos-2 missile

★★★

Hypersonic missile project. The missile is being developed by NPO Mashinostroyeniya (*source - Annual report, p. 15*) jointly with DRDO (India). On September 29, 2008, after a meeting of the Russian-Indian Commission on Military-Technical Cooperation, the head of the BrahMos joint venture, Dr. Shivathanu Pillai, said that a decision had been made at the meeting to jointly develop the BrahMos-II hypersonic missile with a flight speed of 5-7M. The missile was planned to be created within 5 years (in 2013). In 2009, DRDO planned to test the HSTDV hypersonic demonstrator vehicle, which was being developed jointly with IAI (Israel), TsAGI and TsiAM. The purpose of the tests was to test the combustion chamber of the hypersonic ramjet.

There is an assumption that the joint development is based on a system created primarily for the Russian Armed Forces at NPO Mashinostroyeniya - a missile system with the Zircon anti-ship missile . The first statements about the development of the system in the media date back to 2010-2011. As of early 2013, it is believed that the identification of the BrahMos-II system as an analogue of the Zircon anti-ship missile is either a hoax or simply a mistake. As of 2011, the organization of serial production of the Zircon missile system (and possibly Brahmos-II) is planned for the coming years at PO Strela (Orenburg, *source - Annual report, p. 15*).

Before the opening of the Aero India 2013 aviation exhibition on February 5, 2013, a photo of the BrahMos-II missile model appeared for the first time. Later, on the opening day of the exhibition on February 6, more detailed photos of the missile model appeared.

The data are presumptive. Sources are given.



Model of the BrahMos-II missile at the DefExpo-2014 exhibition, 05.02.2014 (<http://www.brahmand.com/>).

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La-350 Burya / product 350

DATA FOR 2013 (in progress)

La-350 "Storm", / "product 350"

★★★

**Dedicated to the memory
of S.V.Andreev (Pit)**

Intercontinental cruise missile (MKR). The missile was designed by OKB-301 of S.A. Lavochkin with the aim of creating an intercontinental carrier of a nuclear charge to destroy targets with pre-determined coordinates - cities, command posts, industrial centers.

The ideology of domestic long-range cruise missiles was laid down in the EKR missile project of S.P. Korolev, which was developed by KB-1, including using German experience. In April 1953, the USSR Council of Ministers approved the R-7, 350 and 40 missile projects for development (the latter - "Burya" and "Buran"). On March 17, 1954, by a Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, testing grounds for the R-7, 350 and 40 missiles were selected. On May 20, 1954, the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued Resolution No. 957-409 "On the transfer of work on intercontinental cruise missiles to the Ministry of Aviation Industry of the USSR" and full-scale development of the missile began.

Research work on the Burya missile project was carried out under the supervision of M.V. Keldysh at NII-1 (NIITP). In September 1956, after the performance characteristics of the nuclear charge were clarified, the tactical and technical requirements for the cruise missile were changed - the mass of the warhead was increased. On March 24, 1958, the State Committee for Industrial Safety issued a decree "On the creation of the Burya cruise missile and the progress of work on the 40 Buran cruise missile."

The missiles were produced at Aircraft Plant No. 18 (Samara, now the Aviakor plant).

The first launch took place on August 1, 1957, at the Kapustin Yar test site. The last test launch from Kapustin Yar took place on December 16, 1960.

Work on the creation of the Burya MKR was terminated by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 138-48 of February 5, 1960 "On the termination of the development of the La-350 in OKB-301." According to other sources, the work was unexpectedly terminated in December 1960 with the wording "Stop work, destroy materials." At the time of the termination of work on the MKR, 19 missiles were prepared for testing.



Intercontinental cruise missile La-350 "Burya" (<http://www.aviakor.ru>).

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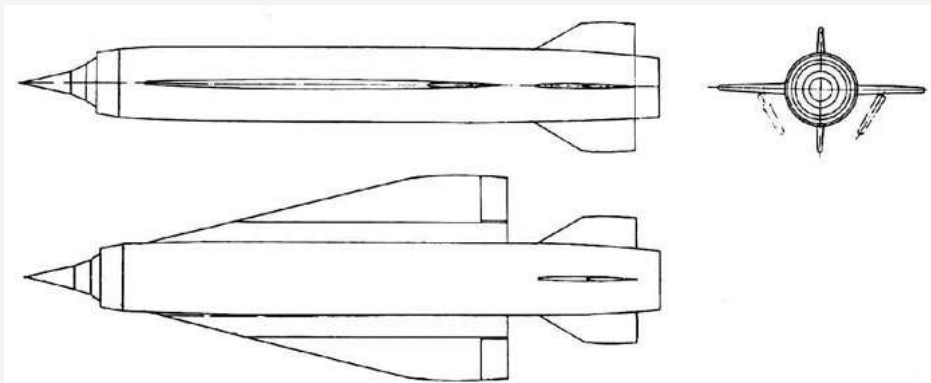
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Complex P-100 (project)

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)**P-100 System**

A long-range cruise missile (medium, intercontinental). Developed by OKB-49 of General Designer G.M. Beriev. Proposals for the creation of the cruise missile were presented by G.M. Beriev on July 9, 1957. The draft design was presented in 1961. It was assumed that the missile would be used in anti-ship, strike against ground targets, and reconnaissance versions. Use as a sea-based cruise missile was also considered. Work on the project was to be completed with the creation of the missile in 1964-1965. Development of all P-100 variants was terminated at the design stage.



Approximate projections of the P-100 cruise missile (Asanin V., Domestic photo missiles. // Equipment and weapons. No. 10 / 2006, Nos. 6, 9 / 2007, No. 6 / 2009).

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